

§ 25.1191

relief is otherwise provided in the system.

[Doc. No. 5066, 29 FR 18291, Dec. 24, 1964, as amended by Amdt. 25-23, 35 FR 5677, Apr. 8, 1970; Amdt. 25-57, 49 FR 6849, Feb. 23, 1984]

§ 25.1191 Firewalls.

(a) Each engine, auxiliary power unit, fuel-burning heater, other combustion equipment intended for operation in flight, and the combustion, turbine, and tailpipe sections of turbine engines, must be isolated from the rest of the airplane by firewalls, shrouds, or equivalent means.

(b) Each firewall and shroud must be—

- (1) Fireproof;
- (2) Constructed so that no hazardous quantity of air, fluid, or flame can pass from the compartment to other parts of the airplane;
- (3) Constructed so that each opening is sealed with close fitting fireproof grommets, bushings, or firewall fittings; and
- (4) Protected against corrosion.

§ 25.1192 Engine accessory section diaphragm.

For reciprocating engines, the engine power section and all portions of the exhaust system must be isolated from the engine accessory compartment by a diaphragm that complies with the fire-wall requirements of § 25.1191.

[Amdt. 25-23, 35 FR 5678, Apr. 8, 1970]

§ 25.1193 Cowling and nacelle skin.

(a) Each cowling must be constructed and supported so that it can resist any vibration, inertia, and air load to which it may be subjected in operation.

(b) Cowling must meet the drainage and ventilation requirements of § 25.1187.

(c) On airplanes with a diaphragm isolating the engine power section from the engine accessory section, each part of the accessory section cowling subject to flame in case of fire in the engine power section of the powerplant must—

- (1) Be fireproof; and
 - (2) Meet the requirements of § 25.1191.
- (d) Each part of the cowling subject to high temperatures due to its nearness to exhaust system parts or ex-

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haust gas impingement must be fireproof.

(e) Each airplane must—

(1) Be designed and constructed so that no fire originating in any fire zone can enter, either through openings or by burning through external skin, any other zone or region where it would create additional hazards;

(2) Meet paragraph (e)(1) of this section with the landing gear retracted (if applicable); and

(3) Have fireproof skin in areas subject to flame if a fire starts in the engine power or accessory sections.

§ 25.1195 Fire extinguishing systems.

(a) Except for combustor, turbine, and tail pipe sections of turbine engine installations that contain lines or components carrying flammable fluids or gases for which it is shown that a fire originating in these sections can be controlled, there must be a fire extinguisher system serving each designated fire zone.

(b) The fire extinguishing system, the quantity of the extinguishing agent, the rate of discharge, and the discharge distribution must be adequate to extinguish fires. It must be shown by either actual or simulated flights tests that under critical airflow conditions in flight the discharge of the extinguishing agent in each designated fire zone specified in paragraph (a) of this section will provide an agent concentration capable of extinguishing fires in that zone and of minimizing the probability of reignition. An individual “one-shot” system may be used for auxiliary power units, fuel burning heaters, and other combustion equipment. For each other designated fire zone, two discharges must be provided each of which produces adequate agent concentration.

(c) The fire extinguishing system for a nacelle must be able to simultaneously protect each zone of the nacelle for which protection is provided.

[Doc. No. 5066, 29 FR 18291, Dec. 24, 1964, as amended by Amdt. 25-46, 43 FR 50598, Oct. 30, 1978]

§ 25.1197 Fire extinguishing agents.

(a) Fire extinguishing agents must—

- (1) Be capable of extinguishing flames emanating from any burning of